NEW-YORK. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

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CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION. AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE-THE TARIFF QUES-

TION STILL UNDECIDED-PROSPECTS OF THE

VARIOUS CANDIDATES. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The first point developed in the situation to-day is the fact that the attendance at the Cincinnati Convention will be Convention of the last ten years. The crowd in Exposition Hall to-day, estimated by the actual scating capacity of the two places, was larger than that in Crosby's Opera House, in Chicago, which nominated Grant, It was equally clear that in the minds of all delegates, Carl Schurz is the foremost man, if not the Warwick of the movement. His reception was a rare specimen of spontaneous enthusiasm. Delegates still continue to arrive, and the indications are that to-morrow the attendance will be very much larger than to-day. The caucusing over the Tariff plank of the plat-

form continues, and the air is heavy with rumors of compromises, betrayals, diversions, and the spring-Almost the whole interest in the discussion among leading men about the platform still centers on the Tariff plank. All the resolutions yet offered by the Revenue Reformers have thus far fallen to the ground, as the leaders admit, through their inability to bring their own men to consent to their adoption. The latest suggestion they have to offer is that the Convention should reaffirm the exact language of the New-York call, and they claim that, inasmuch as Mr. Greeley signed this, they ought to have a warrant for the belief that he would not object to it as a plank of the platform. On the other hand, some of their own leaders, Samuel Bowles included, have frankly told them that it is not best to ask that this, which was adopted as a mere starting point, without the expectation that all who signed the call should concur in every phrase embraced in it, should be imposed as the formulated faith of a great party. The leading Revenue Reformers still unite with the great majority from the South, and from all other sections, in declaring their personal willingness to accept the resolution remanding the whole question to the decision of the people in the several Congress districts, and pledging the party, as a national organization, to obey the adjudication thus obtained. They add, however, that they are doubtful of their ability to bring the German and other revenue reform strength to acquiesce in such a plank, and declare that, failing in this, they must stand with their friends. Few of the Southern delegates express any earnest desire about the matter, save that something should be agreed upon which all could accept. The Grant organs and Grant men are gleating over the prespects of disagreement on

The discussion in caucus in the New-York delegation, to-day, has been heated and almost bitter, developing a determination, on the part of 126 members, that the vote should be cast as a unit for Horace Greeley, and on the part of 27, led by Mahlon Sandst and Henry D. Lloyd, that after two or three complimentary votes to Mr. Greeley, they should be permitted to vote their individual preferences. It was but a continuance of the struggle begun yesterday, and it is openty threatened, by the small Free-Trade element, that it shall be continued to-morrow, in open Convention, through such spokesmen as factorily adjusted to-night. It hardly seems a practical question, since it does not seem probable that in any case there will be more than two or three Free Traders or Revenue Reformers on the list. of names selected by the Committees to cast the votes of the several Congress Districts. After various modifications the question to-day finally came up in the form of a resolution, presented from the Committee to whom selection of delegates had been intrusted, that the vote of New-York should be cast for first three formal ballots as a unit for Horace Greeley; that it should after that continues to be so cast, unless at any time, on the written request of ten delegates for consultation. the delegates should retire. After that the vote should be cast as a unit as the majority should direct. An addition to this was privately offered, to the effect that, if Lloyd and Sands would accept the overwhelming majority, would cheerfully agree that whenever a majority of delegates said it was desirable to abandon Mr. Greeley, they should then vote their individual preferences. This they declined to consider. It is well known that their desire is to save their votes after the first or second ballot for Adams. Their number is so small that the actual effect would be insignificant, but the overwhelming majority insist on their right to the advantage of casting the vote of New-York as a unit, so long as there is any prospect of success. The pertinacity of the small knot of Free-Traders greatly annoyed the majority, and although nothing could be done to exceed the courteous demeanor of Messrs. Sands and Lloyd, they several times came near being hissed down. So bitter was this feeling, that an impression actually sprang up, and soon spread, that the whole disturbance was caused by machinations of Grant's leaders in New-York. That they are Tom Murphy's men, paid with Tom Murphy's money was the charge that passed from mouth to mouth among the more hot-headed. Nothing could be more absurd, but the fact that it was uttered at all indicated the depth of disgust. As to candidates, little can be definitely said in

addition to last night's statements. It is still clear that most of the delegations are uncommitted, and are casting about to find out who is the man likely to have the heaviest vote. Not less than a dozen States are ambitious of the honor of being first to cast, for almost any candidate, the vote which shall

decide his success.

The wires being disarranged by the storm in the West, the remainder me to band at the hour of going to press .- Ed.

THE ORGANIZATION.

EPEECH BY COL. GROSVENOR-JUDGE MATHEWS SCHURZ RECEIVED ENTHUSIASTICALLY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, May 1. The eventful day of the meeting of the Liberals opened with a pouring rain which, for a time, threatened to outlast the day. The delegates were, in consequence, obliged to argue, arrange, and discuss in lobbies and waiting-rooms during the morning. Before the hour for the Convention, the rain stopped, and the sun came out brilliantly, and soon the streets were animated with dense throngs, off to Exposition Hall. The situation, so far as probabilities are con-

note of harmony which was struck in the first formal State assemblages still pervaded the mass of delegates. As previously arranged, the delegates from all States were admitted en masse, for the purpose of settling formally the proper organization of the Convention. By 11 o'clock great crowds streamed from the hotels through the principal streets to the grand rendezvous at the hall of the Convention. Countless carriages rolled down the thoroughfares, Convention-ward, laden with delegates, and the park in front Exposition Hall was crowded with spectators watching the various delegations Ample and excellent preparation dmitted. had been made by the local Committee to preserve order and furnish accommodations, and within an our an audience of 7,000 people was easily and comfortably seated. The hall, whose massive proportions it seemed impossible to fill, was crowded densely. The platform, and even the balcony for the musicians, were turned over to dele-The stage, which was arranged for the seating of 800 or 400 people, was packed, and the spaces allotted to the press sadly crowded with outsiders. Shields for every State in the Union line the panels of the galleries, and the triple stages, whereon the great German musical choruses are accustomed to stand, were decked with flags and patriotic emblems. The delegations filed in without confusion, and the immense throng was brought to order with incredible rapid-The ladies' gallery had been, through some error, kept closed, and remained for a time empty, but before the proceedings began a great rush set in thither, and in a few minutes all the available space

The floor of the building is perfectly level and a vide sea of faces covered the immense surface from wall to wall; ithe galleries, arranged sloping, presented the same aspect, and from the stage the scene was a magnificent one; face to face, there could be no mistaking the material of this impressive assembly. As each State marched in, all eyes turned to fasten on the men who give weight and character to this historic gathering. The foremost men of every section of the country were seated quietly with the less conspicuous Reformers who came to make a strike for a purified Government. It is the favorite food of the opponents of this Convention that its members are mainly composed of the disappointed and revenge ful. An instant's contemplation of the sober. dignified thousands that filled these immense halls is the

At 12 o'clock Col. Grosvenor called the Convention

to order, and spoke as follows:

As Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Convention of Missouri, by which this Convention was called, it is my pleasure, gentlemen, to call you to order. This Convention originated in a single State, and has now embraced representatives of the Republican party from every State of the Union. [Applause.] Nothing can prove more effectually the depth and strength of the public sentiment to which we have appealed than the fact that the call originated so informally—originated in a State by no means the largest normally—originated in a State by no means the largest normally—originated in numbers, but the truest representative of the popular sentiment. [Applause.] Our appeal to the country, it appears, then, was based on correct judgment of the public feeling and the public need. [Applause.] It was so defined as to embody that will of the people which, after all, does rule and shall rule these United States. The men from that State who took the risk of calling the convention are here to-day rejoicing hi its success, and condent that the wisdom of the delegations here assembled, and the wisdom and will of the people of the United States, will make its action a success in November next. [Applause.] I need not make here the usual appeal for harmony; the men who have surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their convictions of duty will not come here to struggle for personal preference. [Applause.] Those preferences we lay upon the altar of our to order, and spoke as follows: inony; the men who have surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their convictions of duty will not come here to struggle for personal preference. [Applause.] Those preferences we lay upon the aitar of our common cause; all else save those convictions of duty we can surrender, but those are our weapons, and we do not propose to throw them away in order to win the battle. [Applause.] In firm belief, gentlemen, that this Convention, called originally for consultation, will act so wisely that the people of the United States, who stand behind it, watching and ready to sustain it if it acts wisely, will give it triumph; and in firm belief that it will meet that demand which is felt all over the country for something more than consultation for a monimee who shall represent the people [applause], I ask you to go forward with us to organize for that struggle against the power which has so long and so ingioriously controlled party organization and political power. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, by direction of the Executive Committee I have the honor to name as your temporary Chairman Judge Stanley Mathews of Ohio. [Applause.]

The motion was carried unanimously. The Hon.

The motion was carried unanimously. The Hon. Stanley Mathews then came forward and said:

It is no affectation on my part when I say to you that it is impossible to express the deep sensibility with which I have received this unexpected and most distinguished mark of your consideration. The honor of temporarily discharging the duties of the chair in the preliminary organization of a body which I believe and trust is to be memorable ic the history of party and of politics in this country, is altogether undeserved, and I am altogether unprepared by the suddenness of the invitation to assume these duties properly or to preface them with remarks which, under other circumstances, might be considered in proper conformity to the usual custom. Nevertheless, this wonderful presence inspires a thought or two which, perhaps, I will not be trespassing too much upon your attention and your time if I venture to suggest. [Applause.]

might be considered in proper contominy to the usual custom. Nevertheless, this wonderful presence inspires a thought or two which, pernaps, I will not be trespassing too much upon your attention and your time if I venture to suggest. [Applause.]

Of course, gentlemen, it would not be becoming in me now, nor prudent, to assume at the outset the role of the prophet, for I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet; and no man yet can tell what may be the issues of your deliberations or the result of which your conclusions will tend, and yet, without reference to any certain results within the scope of present predictions, there are some things which I know can be safely affirmed with respect to this Convention. One thing which I prize most in myself as a treasure to be guarded and defended, and to witness the spectacle of it in the breasts of other men, is this: that the time has come when it is the voice of an exceedingly large and influential portion of the American people that they are determined that they will no longer be dogs to wear the colar of a party. [Applause.] We have nescenbled ourselves together, gentlemen, under a call limiting our character as Republicans, as those which have heretofore in the divisions of party politics been designated as members of the Republican party. I am not ashamed, gentlemen, to have borne that name, with thousands of others whose previous party affliations might have led them, otherwise united, aimost unconsciously and involuntarily, by the overpowering force of the public circumstances and history of the country, with the others who constituted that party railying at the call of the country when the integrity of the Union was assafied by the spirit and arms of secession, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the nation, that was successfully accomplished. And of the past we are at least scoure. The great achievements of the strungels have been imbedded not only in the nearty, and habits, and convetions of the whole people, but have now become perpetually a par those who boasted most of their progenitors were like the plant he had discovered in America—the best part was under ground. [Laughter.] It is not because the Republican party has done good things that it deserves to live, but only as it shows a present ability to continue the work of reform bythe application of the same principles with which it achieved its past success. [Applianse.] It is because those who have succeeded in obtaining control of its organizations and machinery, for diverting it from its legitimate objects and purposes, that we are here to-day to call back those who have wandered, and to recall those who are willing to work with us to restore those principles to their proper primacy; and now, gentlemen, one of the deep and earnest convictions which has spread almost universally through the hearts of the American people, and out off which this movement originates, is this; that the war of the rebellion is ended and that peace has come [applause.] and that, as the war has ended, so ought military rule and military principles [cries of "Good, good," and loud cheers]; so ought everything that is arbitrary; so ought everything that the proper primacy; and loud cheers]; so ought everything that principles [cries of "Good, good," and loud cheers]; so ought everything that principles are or individuals; so ought everything that principles are or individuals; so ought everything that we present and loud cheers are or individuals; so ought everything that we present of the double of the proper of the proper of restoring the prospecty of the sample of so-called civil governments bankrupting the communities. They affect to represent power usurped by strangers and not conferred by the voice of the people, and not for the purpose of restoring the prosperity of those battle-grazed fleids, but for corruptly enriching the men who think that power and office belong to them as property, and not as a trust. And so, gentlemen, in every department of the Government the slow poison of the country from the head to the

THE DIPLOMATIC MUDDLE

luctance, with sorrow and regret, see an know and experience this condition of public affairs that they have felt that they could no longer afford the responsibility of partnership in such a wn hig lapplansel, but it was their duty to head and lead the column out in order to restore all the blessings of good covernment, sound government, just government, boncest government, fapplanse.) But, gentlemen, I am detaining you much longer than I intended. You have a great work before you—a work of unexampled difficulty. Let us not conceal it from ourselves. You are called together, contrary to precedent, as a mass convention. Your first duty is to inaugurate and organize your body so that it may speak with the authority of a just and equal representation of all opinions and of all interests. That is the work to which you are now summoned. It is my privilege, it is my honor, to inaugurate your deliberations in this preliminary organization. I have had no such experience in public life or in deliberative assembles as will justify me, unaided, to successfully conduct you through these preliminary stages. The duty, the responsibility is upon you. I have great faith, gentlemen, in you and in the outcome of this assembly. I have abding, unshaken faith in the immortality and triumph of those principles which I know will be the guide of your organization. (Applause, I ram deeply indebted to you, centlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me and for the knudness and courtesy with which you have listened to me. I will detain you no longer. You will now proceed to complete the temporary organization of your body. [Loud cheers and shouts.]

Col. Grosvenor-By request of the Executive Committee, I propose as temporary secretaries of the Convention: George Ward Nichols of Ohio, G. W. Palmer of Illinois, and Joseph Pulitzer of Missouri. By further instructions of the Executive Committee, I have the following resolutions to propose:

tee, I have the following resolutions to propose:

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again to-merrow morning at 10 o'clock, and that, in the mean time, the several State delegations elect from among their number delegates equal to double the number of votes to be east by their respective States in the Electoral Coliege; and that when this Convention meets again to-morrow merning, at 10 o'clock, the delegates so elected report themselves for the purpose of preceding to the transaction of the business of the Convention.

Before an adjournment is made, I am requested by the Local Committee to announce that the tickets for delegates to-morrow will be issued at No. 9 Mozart Hall, at 9 o'clock, upon presentation of credentials for the several States.

The Chair-This completes all that is possible at this meeting in the work of preliminary organiza-

A delegate then moved to adjourn, but as the President was about to put the question he was interrupted, and his voice was drowned by sudden and vociferous calls for Senator Schurz from all parts of the hall, which were continued until the gentleman appeared on the front of the platform, when some asked "three rousing cheers for Schurz," which were given with tremendous enthusiasm, many delegates leaping from their seats and waving their hats. Mr. Schurz said : My fellow-citizens: It is impossible for me to expres

My fellow-critzens: It is impossible for the to explain a manner in which you have called me out and received me, but I fear I shall have to disappoint you now. This Convention means business fapplausel, and you have just passed a resolution with regard to the manner in which the business of have to disappoint you now. This Convention incars business [applausel, and you have just passed a resolution with regard to the manner in which the business of this Convention is to be prepared and conducted. The list day of May is moving day [laughter and cheers], and we should lose no three in taking such steps as will be calculated to remove that which is obnoxious to the honest sons of the American people, and to put something better in its place. [Applause.] I said that I feared that I should have to disappoint you. Now, honestly, I do not intend to make a speech at this moment. [Loud cries of "go on."] In the course of the proceedings of this Convention there will now and then be moments when there is no practical business to be transacted. I shall then perhaps avail myself of some opportunity to address a few remarks to you, and I may observe that I have some things to say. [Loud cries of "now, now," and cheers.] I have had so frequently to withstand the voices of those was overe against me that you must take no exception if I to-day resist the voices of those who seem to be in my favor. There is some practical business to be done, and there is very little time for doing it, and you must bear with me, if in obedience to my own judgement, I conclude by simply seconding the motion toat we now go adjourn. [Loud cheers amid cries for Cassins M. Clay and other noted speakers.] The Chairman then announced that the Conven-

tion stood adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGA-

THE VOTE OF THE STATE TO BE A UNIT FOR HORACE GREELEY - NAMES OF THE DELE-

GATES CHOSEN. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI CINCINNATI, May 1 .- The New-York delegation

Hutchings was called to the chair. John Cochrane, from the Committee on the subject, reported the following:

had an interesting and exciting meeting this after-

noon, about 125 members being present. Waldo

designated by the delegation for that purpose.

Resofted, That the delegation for that purpose.

Resofted, That the delegation for New York casts its entire vote for Horace Greeley for President, and until such time as ten members of the delegation prefer to the Chairman a request that the delegation shall retire for consultation. After which the vote shall be east for Horace Greeley under the direction of the delegation. A warm discussion ensued, chiefly upon the ques-

tion whether this was to bind the delegation to cast its entire vote all the way through for Mr. Greeley. Some of the delegates denied the right of this assemblage to so bind the votes of delegates. Others urged that this assemblage was representative of the people of New-York, and had the same power to bind the delegates as original primaries would have to instruct their chosen representatives.

Ex-Judge Selden of Rochester presented a strong argument against tying their hands, but he would submit to the order of the majority. [Applause.]

Mr. Brown of The Rochester Democrat moved to strike out of the second resolution all after the words "retire for consultation," thus leaving the delegates free to follow individual preferences, after ten shall have united in a call to retire. Mr. Cochrane argued that the resolution already

meant that.

A Delegate-Thea why not say so in terms ! Mr. Brown withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Lloyd, while expressing kindly feelings to-

ward Mr. Greeley, and willingness to yield to the majority so far as one or two complimentary votes for him, was not in favor of him for the Presidential nomination, because, if elected, he would ably advocate and support a policy to which the speaker was unalterably opposed as being unwise for the country. For this reason the speaker was opposed to the adoption of the pending resolution, and also because its effect was to assert what was not true, to-wit: that the delegates here are unanimous on this question. had abandoned the regular Republican organization because the majority in it had overruled the minority. He renewed the proposition in still stronger terms, saying, "This is a rebellion, instituted because those who control the regular Republican organization have used its machinery to force upon us their policy regardless of the views of the minority." [Cries of "No! never!" and hisses. Mr. Lloyd continued reading from the Misseuri call, and charging that in forcing the pending resolution the meeting was doing just what that platform denounced in the old organization as its demand "for the surrender of political freedom, in order that the pleasure, practice, and creed of some shall be made that of all." [Applause from one side of the room. He had been urged by one whose fame was continental, to resist this as he would any other form of tyranny; and stated that in the Ohio delegation the single vote found there for Mr. Greeley was to be respected, and the Chairman would cast it as long the delegate desired. He had felt it a duty thus to protest against what was the letermination of the majority here, though necessarily it would result in defeating the formally expressed wish of his Congress District that he should represent them in the delegation convention.

Mr. Jones of Binghamton wanted Mr. Greeley nominated because he believed his was the strongest name to present to the country. When, in the Convention, we see we cannot nominate him the major ity will be ready to go for the next best man.

Mr. Flower, to clear all ambiguity, moved the following substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved, That the delegation from New-York cast its

See Fifth Page

STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—REVIEW OF THE CASE—THE AMERICAN COMPROMISE. Washington, May 1.-As misapprehension exists

in relation to the case of the United States before the Tribunal at Geneva, and as the community has been excited on both sides of the Atlantic with sensational reports that the Government of the United States has acceded to the demand of Great Britain for the withdrawal of the claim for indirect damages, pains have been taken to make inquiry on the subject in well-informed circles. It may be asserted with confidence that nothing could be further from the fact than the stories which have excited the public. The presentation of the National, or so-called indirect damages, has been made by the United States at every proper stage of the proceedings. They stand in the formal case presented at Geneva in December. They have not been withdrawn, and will not be withdrawn. They were first presented to the notice of Great Britain by Mr. Adams, under direction from Mr. Seward. During the excitement and irritation caused by Great Britain pending the Rebellion. they were the pregnant subject of complaint on the part of the Government of the United States. When the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty failed, they were found to be a prominent topic of the leading speech against the ratification of the Treaty, and at once furnished to the public press, on both sides of the ocean, almost the sole consideration in connection with the difference between the two Governments. When the Joint High Commission met they were formally presented by the American Commissioners to their British associates as part of the American complaint, and there is authority for the assertion that, from the moment of their presentation to the signing of the Treaty, they were never challenged or excepted to by the British Commissioners, but were set forth in the Protocol signed within four days of the date of the Treaty, as if they had been presented as part of the complaint of the American Government. If any one is at fault for their remaining in the case, it is the British Commissioners, who sat for two months in the Joint High Commission with the written presentation of these claims before them, and never raised a word against their admissibility; or the British Ministers, to whom the full proceedings of

These claims are presented in the case laid before the Geneva Tribunal in December last, on the part of the United States, in the same way as they were presented before the Joint High Commission-not, as were the claims for property destroyed, accompanied with a demand for payment, but as part of the case which the United States had the right to lay before the Tribunal for its equitable consideration. The Government of the United States is of opinion that they are properly within the competency of the tribunal and within the submission intended by the Treaty. Whether they be of the class of claims for which one nation is liable to make pecuniary compensation to another is a question which has lately elicited the opinion of some of the ablest writers on international law in Europe as well as in this country. The fact above alluded to that in the American "Case" they are not accompanied with a demand for payment, is evidence that the American Government has always held them to be of a different nature, and perhaps of more questionable legal admissibility than those which are called "direct" claims, while claims, while their historic association with the Alabama controversy and the prominence they had acquired imposed the necessity of their present action to the Geneva Tribunal, in order to prevent their being brought up hereafter to disturb the harmony of the two nations. It is in the interest of both Governments that these claims which the British Commiscioners neglected to eliminate from the protocol, or to exclude from the Treaty, should be disposed of in some way. This is what the Government of the United States has been endeavoring to accomplish.

the Joint High Commission were daily telegraphed,

but who remained silent.

The recent discussion of these claims by the public press of this country, and intelligent public sentiment, as ascertained through other channels of ination, have exhibited an almost, if not entirely unanimous expression of opinion, that the people of this country attach no importance whatever to any possible pecuniary award on account of this class of claims. Nearly every leading journal of the country has disclaimed the expectation or desire of any moneyed compensation for the indirect losses, and yet it is the apprehension of some enormous mulcting in damages, a payment heavier than that imposed by victorious Germany on conquered France, which has chiefly excited the British mind in connection with this branch of the American Case. The opinion of the most eminent Continental publicists and jurists has been expressed, with a large preponderance in favor of the competence of the Tribunal of Arbitration to pass upon the questions which the United States have proposed to submit. It is due to candor to state that these eminent writers do not thereby express themselves in favor of the liability of a nation for indirect

The claims having been thus 'presented, the British Government, as its opinion was expressed in the Queen's speech, declares itself of opinion that these claims are not within the province of the tribunal. The United States has already manifested its opin ion that they are within the province of the tribunal, by presenting them, as above stated, in its case Great Britain intimates that she may not proceed with the arbitration unless they are withdrawn. Some Americans call upon their Government to withdraw, thinking it to be magnanimous others thinking it to be wise. To all such Mr. Disraeli, in his speech at Manchester, with a juster appreciation of the case, has given the answer: "It is impossible for the United States to withdraw their claim." If the British Government maintains its attitude, the two nations are at a dead-lock. Is the Treaty, then, with its hopeful promises and its settlements of various questions of difference, to be abandoned? The President thinks not; at least, not without exhausting every effort consistent with the honor and dignity of the Government. He has not withdrawn any part of the case. does not contemplate any such withdrawal, and has made no proposal for such withdrawal. In the correspondence which has taken place with the British Government on the subject the Secretary of State has most strenuously insisted on the propriety and the right of this Government to present its own case, in its own way, without dictation or suggestion from the opposite party. He insists that the indirect claims have not been estimated, and are properly included in the submission to the Geneva Tribunal. The problem now presented is to find a mode ciling the antagonistic positions of the two Governments on this incidental point respecting a class of claims for which the party complainant, the people of the United States, have shown themselves indifferent as to the recovery of damages, but which

involve questions of law of vast importance to them and to other nations which expect to be neutrals a larger part of the time rather than belligerents. Great Britain, by her acts during the war, has put herself in a position to have the question tried upon her, and the United States does not think it wise to abandon the question without either a decision, or an agreement and stip-ulation, which will relieve the United States in the future, and before incurring the possible liability

which now rests upon Great Britain from the pre-

sion on their part to observe their neutral obliga-

tions, in the event of Great Britain being belligerent

sentation of like complaints, in case of any o

pose to stipulate that, in the event last contemplated, she will make no complaints or claims against THE CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT DAMAGES.

the United States for any indirect, remote, or consequential injuries or losses, resulting from a failure to observe their neutral duties, the United States, by accepting the suggestion, would gain an important concession. In consideration thereof the United States might very well agree to say that they will refrain from pressing for pecuniary compensation for the indirect claims be fore the Geneva Tribunal, leaving the Tribunal to make such expression of opinion as it may think proper on that question. The apprehension of Great Britain of an award in moneyed damages, on account of these claims, would then be relieved, and the United States would disdain asking for a moneyed award which they have not asked from the tribunal, and which their people do not expect or desire. If by such agreement the two nations could be brought into accord on the subject of the submission, the arbitration could proceed. It is not known whether such agreement will be or can be reached. The United States has made no proposals in the premises;

while they are neutral. Should Great Britain pro-

ALBANY.

but it is believed that an arrangement of the nature

indicated, if proposed by Great Britain, might be accepted by the United States, and that it would be

honorable to both nations. This, beyond doubt, is

the extent of what the President, or any of his ad-

visers, have thought possible or have had in contem-

NOTHER VETO-A PARK IN THE ADIRONDACKS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 1 .- Gov. Hoffman this morning ent to the Senate a veto of the New-York City Election law. The message was very short, and the main object tion was that the Election law was so connected with

tion was that the Election law was so connected with
the extinct Charter that it would be inoperative. On
motion of Mr. Palmer, the veto was laid on the table.
Howard M. Johnson was this morning elected Clerk of
the Assembly, in place of C. S. Underwood, deceased.
A large number of bills were passed to-day, among
others the bill appointing a Commission to report upon
the advisability of setting apart a portion of the Adirondack region as a public park.

The Senate spent the day in grappling with railroad bills. The bill to sink the track of the Harlem Railroa above Forty-fifth-st, was passed by a vote of 18 to 8. After a long discussion, the Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading. Gen. John A. Dix bill was ordered to a third reading. Gen. John A. Dix, Shepherd Knapp, Henry G. Stebbins, Gen. Quiney A. Gilmore, and Chester A. Arthur, are named a Commission to select the route, which must be either east of Third-ave, or west of Seventh-ave. The Assembly bill to reduce the passenger fares of the New-Haven Railroad in Westchester County was ordered to a third reading, through the active exertions of Senator Rebertson. It passage, however, is extremely doubtful. The Senate bill to authorize Jac. T. Mills and associates to run cars over the old Buil's Head stage route, along Third-ave, and other streets, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly to-night the Apportionment bill was

In the Assembly to-night the Apportionment bill was onsidered in Committee. Mr. Prince objected to the iil, on the ground that the apportionment made thereby was wholly unjust. Mr. Moseley also objected that it gives one member in one district which contains 103,000 inhabitants and only one member in another district containing 188,000. The districts of New-York City will increase in population during the next decade at least a quarter of a million, and this bill would therefore distranchise the Eastern portion of the State to that extent. After some discussion, progress was reported on the bill. The bill to establish the compensation of County Judges and Surrogates was also considered. It fixes the salary of the County Judge of Kings County at \$3,000, and of the Surrogate at \$5,000; the salary of the Surrogate of New-York County is fixed at the same rate as the Judges of the Common Pleas of New-York. No claim for office rent or other expenses shall be allowed to any County Judge or Surrogate. The bill was ordered to a third reading after being slightly amended. was wholly unjust. Mr. Moseley also objected that it

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

RACING AT NEWSTARKET, ENGLAND. LONDON, May 1 .- The first really great racing event of the season came off to-day at Newnarket. The contest was for the 2,000 guineas stakes, a subscription of 200 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three subscription of 200 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three year old colts, carrying 122 pounds, and fillies 117 pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes (81 subscribers). There were 14 starters, and the race was won by the favorite, Mr. Joseph Davison's ch. c. Prince Charlie, by Biair Athol, out of Eastern Princess. Mr. savile's b. c. Cremorne, by Parmeson, out of Rigolboche, was second, and Lord Faimouth's b. c. Queen's Messenger, by Trumpeter, out of Queen Bertha, third. The betting, which ten days ago was four to one against Cremorne, and six to one each against Prince Charlie (who was said to have been lamed in the knee), and Queen's Messenger, had chauged during the Interval, until just before the race it stood three to one against the winner, seven to two against Cremorne, and Job o seven against Queen's Messenger. The well-known jockey, Osborne,

CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB RACES-THIRD DAY. MEMPHIS, May 1 .- The first race was the

Minor Stake sweepstakes, mile and a haif, for three-year-olds who have not appeared in public prior to the year-olds who have not appeared in public prior to the closing of this stake; \$28 entrance; Club adds \$300. There were 13 entries, and the race was won easily by Flash, beating High Constable, Tom Aiken, Firefly, and Tobey, in the order named; time, 2:44; In the pools, Firefly sold as the favorite, while Flash sold in the field. The second race was for a Club purse of \$600, two-mile heats, and was won by Euchre in two straight heats; time, 3:45, 3:414. Euchre was the favorite, but only won the second heat by a length. The attendance was large, and the weather delightful.

BASE-BALL.

NOTHER VICTORY FOR THE RED STOCKINGS. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.-About 500 cople witnessed the game of base-ball, to-day, between

ATHLETICS VS. BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The championship game between the Baltimore Club and the Athletics was witnessed by 3,000 spectators. The play was fine,

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

CHARLESTON, May 1 .- In the United States Court to-day the jury found Robert Riggins of York Court to-day the jury touth Robert Rights of York County guilty of conspiracy and not guilty of murder. Fourteen prisoners, who had pleaded guilty of conspir-acy, were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two teen years, and to pay fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. To-morrow will be the last day of the

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-

GREENSBORO', May 1 .- The Democratic State Convention met to-day and organized. It was the largest representative body ever assembled in the State. More than a thousand delegates were present, representing 88 of 92 counties. The Hon. A. S. Merriman was nominated

CASS COUNTY (MO.) OUTRAGES. St. Louis, May 1 .- Gov. Brown has received iditional official dispatches from Adjutant-General Siegel, who is in Casa County, stating that all is quiet, and that there is no apprehension of any further

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. A large fire is raging in the woods four miles

....J. L. Cromwell's tannery near Turner's, Orange County, S. I., was burned yesterday. Logs, \$20,000; insurance

of. The schooner Jennie Graham capsized on Lake on Tuesday, Capt. Graham, one sailor and the cook, being rowned.

The large woolen mill in Columbia, Penn.,
when by William G. Case, was burned on Tuesday. Loss, \$30,000; in-

surance, \$12,000.

Michael Gleason, the farmer who was shot in the tows of Salina, N. Y., last Sanday, while aiding the game constable in enforcing the game law, died on Tuesday. His murderer is in custody.

The house of John Williams, a colored man living near Nerfolk, Va., was burned last night. Two children, left in charge of the house while their parents were at church, were barned to dark

Several attempts have been made recently to be village of Pavilng, Dutchess County. On Tuesday the Roman

... A daring attempt was made at 2 a. m., yester-

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POPE DEMANDS MODIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY-STATE OF THE INSURRECTION-DESERTIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 1, 1872.

It is reported from Madrid that the Pope has written a letter to Señor Zorrilla on the subject of the relations between Spain and the Holy Sec, in which he says that if Spain desires to be reconciled to the Mother Church, the principle of religious liberty must be modified. Tolerance of public worship the Church will not object to, but the Roman Catholic religion must be restored to its former supremacy in the realm; the superintendence of the schools must be remitted to the priesthood, and civil marriages and the register of births must be abolished.

Special correspondents of the London press chronicle

forces are very numerous. The city of Pampeluna seems to be the objective point of the Carlists, who are concentrating their forces with a view to attacking the place The commander of the royal garrison there telegraphs t Madrid that four companies of his troops have deserted, and asks for reënforcements. oriest and a notary, have been shot by the Royal troops. The Carlists hold hostages to await the confirmation of the report. The notabilities of the town of Orduna, in

several minor engagements, in which the Carlists were successful. They also state that desertions from the Royal

the Province of Alova, in sympathy with Don Carlos, have organized a provisional government. It is said that 300 volunteers from Buenos Ayres, under the standard of Don Carlos, are concentrated on the frontier, near Marshal Serrano delays the contemplated attack upon the Carlist forces in Navarre, until the troops under his

command have been increased to 20,000 men. It is reported that Prince Bismarck has sent to King Amadeus \$2,000,600 to be used in putting down the insurrection Madrid, Wednesday, May 1, 1872. It is officially stated that the Carlist bands have disap peared altogether from the Department of Guipuzcon. Amescuas, the stronghold of the insurgents in the Department of Navarre, is to be stormed to-day by the

Government forces. It is thought that the proclamation

of Don Carlos, which was circulated in this city on Mon GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB CREW-MOVEMENTS OF LORD DUFFERIN-MARINE DISASTER. LONDON, Wednesday, May 1, 1872.

The Atalanta crew were out on the Thames twice yesterday for practice. They rowed over that por-tion of the course extending from Hammersmith to Barnes Terrace, and created a favorable impression among a large number of persons who gathered on the banks of the river to witness the first practice of the Subscriptions are now solicited in this city for the re-

lief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake at and near Antioch, Syria. The persons who have the matter in charge promise to remit all the funds they obtain to the American missionaries in the desolated city. The Earl of Dufferin, the newly-appointed Governor

York on the 11th of June. He will send his yacht to America, and will stop a while in New-York, where it is probable he will compete in races with some of the vessels of the New-York Yacht Club. A polar expedition is projected under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Some of the eartmen of Liverpool, who have been or

a strike the past two days, have returned to their work. Intelligence has been received here of the loss on the Parcels reefs, in the China Sea, of the ship Acra, Capt. Miller, from Hong Kong for New-York. The 2.000 guineas race at Newmarket, to-day, was won by Prince

FRANCE. PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY - RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.
PARIS, Wednesday, May 1, 1872

The Assembly to-day warmly debated the project for the organization of a Council of State, and refused, by a vote of 353 to 312, to allow the President to appoint its members.

The Government objects to the publication of the report of the Commission on Capitulations.

long and important interview with President Thiers to-day. The most satisfactory assurances of Germany's friendly sentiment were given, and the statements to the contrary of The London Daily Telegraph were con-

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS. IT IS ABATING IN VIOLENCE-THE PEOPLE RE-TURNING TO THEIR HOMES.

Naples, Wednesday, May 1, 1872. No harm whatever has been done to Naples

by the cruption of Mount Vesuvius, although there have been frequent shocks of carthquake and showers of ashes from the volcano. The ashes fell to the depth of several nches in this city. The eruption is steadily abating in violence, and it is thought will shortly cease altogether The inhabitants of several villages at the base of the volcano, who fled from their homes at the approach of the lava, have returned and resumed work.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR MATAMOROS-REMON-MATAMOROS, April 30 .- A reënforcement of

00 Government troops from Tampico landed at Bagdad, to-day, from the steamer Tobasco, with \$60,000 for the with 300 infantry went to assist them in landing, and enable them to reach this city, as it was understood that enable them to reach this city, as it was understood that Revolutionists would attempt to cut them off. Gen. Trevino's main force is still above the city some miles, not having advanced any since yesterday.

The black flag being still displayed from the fortifications around the city, the United States Consul has represented to Gen. Cevallos that, should the besieging forces take the city, the exhibition of such a flag might be used as a pretext by the Revolutionists to show no quarter to the persons and property of foreigners who are compelled to remain inside the city on account of their business interests, and solicited him to withdraw it.

THE GARRABRANT TRIAL.

The trial of Libbie Garrabrant was con-

tinued, yesterday, at Paterson, N. J. Tillie Burroughs, daughter of the deceased, was again placed on the stand and kept there until the Court interfered and requested counsel to allow her time to rest. Several witnesses were examined, but the testimous elicited was unim-portant. It is probable that the case will be closed and given to the jury this afternoon or to-morrow.

Boston, May 1 .- Emery N. Bearse, of the ate dry goods firm of Bearse & Bridges, in Bo been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, and brought to this city, charged with setting fire to his store and swindling the Home and the Citizens' Insurance Companies of New York and the Equitable Insurance Company of

FATAL ACCIDENT-TWO LIVES LOST. BANGOR, Me., May 1.-This afternoon, as seven young men were crossing the river, in a bateau at high wind, their boat was awamped. John Mooney and Larry Hopkins, the latter aged 16, and both belonging in Bangor, were drowned. The other five ware with diff-culty resuscitated, and will probably live.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.The Hon. T. C. Callicot has retired from the

ditorial charge of The Albamy Econing Tunes.

... The steamship Peruvian has been temporarily
ensired, and will leave Halifax on Friday for Liverpool, to be dealed. ... Prince Humbert, of Italy, is shortly expected a Berlin to return the recent visit of Prince Preseries Charles to be yel family of Italy.

...The report of the death of Lieut.-Govelly of Misseuri, is confirmed. He died at his bame in Codar

.... A survey of the U. S. steamer Mohican at Mare Island, Cal., shows her to be so rotten as to be maceworthy. She had not been ordered to New-Yark for repairs. A cable telegram announces the death, at his sidence in London, of the well-known litterateur Horsee Maybon, whe r many years was attached to the staff of Panch.

.... At the Republican Convention held in Rochester, to elect delegates to the Emira Convention, the following named persons were chosen: Herman Mutebler, George W. Akiridge, Jones Jones, R. U. C. Griffen, and James Baker.

Jones, E. U. C. Grims, and James Barer.

... The late Quincy Tufts leaves by his will \$10,000 to Harvard College for the education of indigent stanemit, \$2,000 to Anherst College, and \$2,000 to Athinson M. H. Academy, for a like purpose, \$10,000 to the town of Weynmouth for a free theory, fectures, etc., \$10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital for free beds, and some \$40,000 to be distributed among the city charitablemutitations.